The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

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Japan to Control Industry and Finance

China Compelled to Take all Measures of Self-Defense, Waichiaopu Says

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1937 VOLUME 81, NUMBER 12

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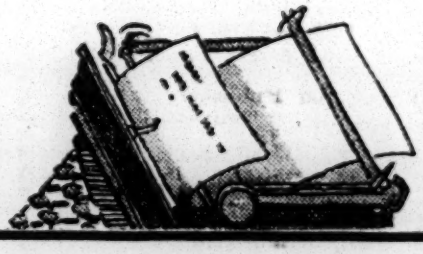

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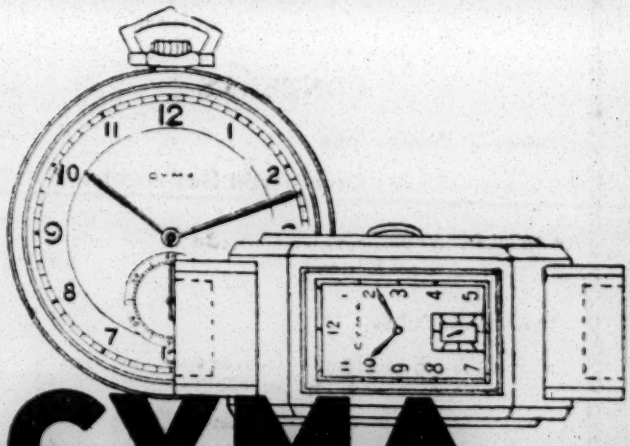

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Volume 81 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, August 21, 1937 | Number 12

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address: "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

Published at No. 160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China, by Millard Publishing Company, Incorporated by the Laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; GEO. W. MISSEMER Asst. Editor; TRYPHON V. KU, Advertising Dept.; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept

Yearly Subscription, Fifth-two Issues, Twelve Dollars (Chinese Currency) in Advance, Postage Included in China and Japan. In the United States and Foreign Countries Eight Dollars U.S. Currency. Remittances from other Countries than China and the U.S. can be made by International Money Order. Entered as Second-Class Matter in the Chinese Post Office at Shanghai in May 1917.

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Contents of Previous Issues of the China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index to Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard Libraries.

"WAR" EDITION OF "THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW"

In common with all publications in Shanghai, daily newspapers included, current issues have to appear in abbreviated form, due to a number of causes, among them the flight of employees and the impossibility of using typesetting machines because the gas has been cut off. The printing plant which has been printing The Review ever since the first issue appeared in 1917, being in the line of fire, had closed down entirely. This issue is printed under emergency conditions in another plant.

CAREER OF GEN. GRANT MIGHT SUGGEST IDEAS FOR CHINA

IN these dark days of crisis in China there must be a considerable number of intelligent Chinese young men who are puzzling their brains on how their country might be able to stop Japan. All Chinese are, of course, worrying about the danger threatening their home land, but there must be many who are doing more than worrying, who are studying and thinking about things that ought to be done to meet the crisis.

Professional Chinese soldiers of the older Chinese discussing the sorry plight of their country often grow mysterious and hint at secret schemes of resistance. It was said that General Sung Cheh-yuan was accustomed to do this when pressed for an exposition of his plans for resistance against the Japanese in the northern Chinese provinces. He always told his friends not to worry that he would be able to "handle the Japanese." But in the light of the disastrous defeat of Sung's 29th Army, which was numerically superior to the Japanese and in the light of what previously had happened to other Chinese armies in Manchuria and Jehol, one begins

Ulysses S. Grant—The Great Soldier of America; by Col. Robert R. McCormick: D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., New York and London.

to wonder whether the schemes frequently hinted at by the older professional commanders are only propaganda to hide the lack of any plan. Once, several years ago when Gen. Wu Pei-fu found himself unable to oppose the Young Nationalists from the South it was discovered that Gen. Wu was basing his strategy on some ancient plans he had read about in the classics. The plan may have been excellent in the days when armies carried bows and arrows, but was of little value in opposing a force equipped with machineguns and airplanes.

North China within an unbelievably short time has passed from Chinese control to Japanese military domination. The Japanese warlords have announced their intention of severing the northern provinces from all political contact with Nanking, and it is more than likely that the Japanese will insist upon another "neutral zone" along the Yellow River, to serve as another base for conquest still further south, as the neutral zone along the Manchukuo border served with respect to Peiping and Tientsin.

Patriotic Chinese young men (and women), who do not want to become puppets of Japanese warlords or slaves of Japanese industrialists might do well to study the military career of a man who is now generally recognized as America's greatest soldier, General Ulysses S. Grant, who saved the American Republic from dissolution and possibly foreign domination. George Washington, who commanded the Colonial armies in the rebellion against Great Britain, will stand in the hearts of Americans as their great soldier, but recently there has been a tendency to study and evaluate the military career of General Grant, and the result has been to regard the Union commander not only as a great soldier of America, but as a great soldier of the world, eminently qualified to stand on a pedestal along with Hannibal Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington and others.

Colonel Robert R. McCormick, well-known Chicago editor and publisher, in a recent book dealing with the life of General Grant explained that comparisons between generals, particularly opposing generals can never be made without the bias of loyalty which frequently descends to special pleading; that it is easier to compare leaders on the same side of a war with each other, because we may measure them against the same opposition. By this test Genera Grant towered above all comrades.

"It has long been customary to catalogue and even to compare the famous generals of history," writes Col. McCormick. "Any list of the world's greatest generals would include, Alexander, Gustavus Adolphus, Charles the XII, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Hannibal, Ceasar, Marlborough, Wellington and von Moltke. Of these, seven were kings or emperors, and therefore, in the psychology of Europe entitled to adulation and almost worship and subject to little or no criticism. Hannibal, Marlborough and von Moltke were dukes and princes, one step removed from kings, constellations to be contemplated not critized. Military writers even more than others have exalted their masters, because until this generation, armies in Europe were the properties of the monarchs, not of the nation. Of the great commanders of the world, six came into power by accident of birth, Caesar by political log-rolling. Von Moltke, the favorite of a king, was without experience in war until his sixtyfourth birthday. Marlborough and Napoleon rose to power by methods not of their profession, and if it is only fair to judge them by the ethics of their day, they cannot attach a bar sinister to Grant's political origin. Wellington was always backed by family and political influence much greater than the political influence invoked for Grant. None of them rose to command by demonstrating merit. Alexander and Caesar fought against opponents so inferior in arms and organization as to meet little resistance. Similar warfare has taken place in our time in India, the Sudan, Sulu Archipelago and Morocco."

Space is not available for extended exposition of the elements which contributed toward the men who have been rated as the world's greatest soldiers, but there is a peculiar interest for China in the career of General Grant, because the political problems which he faced were not greatly different from those involved in China today.

The following paragraph from Colonel McCormick's book summarizes this problem when Gen. Grant came into command: "In the West General Grant came to an army in embryo, opposed to another of the same caliber. Organization had to be improvised, leaders had to be found. In these fields he towered over friend and foe. He went East to find an army bound up by mental and governmental red tape. He had to oppose a foe fired and freed by revolution. Against this handicap he mustered superior numbers and resources and forced his way to victory."

A further quotation from a report on General Grant, which was written by General Sheridan, was also of interest. "The assignment of General Grant to the command of the Union Armies in the winter of 1863-1864 gave presage of success from the start. They knew that henceforth systematic direction would be given to our armies in every section of the vast territory over which active operations were being prosecuted, and further that this

coherence, this harmony of plan, was the one thing needed to end the war, for in the three preceding years there had been most lamentable effects of the absence of system. From the moment he set our armies in motion simultaneously in the spring of 1864, it could be seen that he should be victorious ultimately. For though on different lines we were checked now and then, yet we were harassing the Confederacy at so many vital points that plainly it must yield to our blows."

In his preface Colonel McCormick declared, "It is because Grant was a republican that the hereditary soldiers and the soldiers laboring under the hereditary tradition have maligned him, but it was precisely because he was a republican, a conscientious conforming soldier of the Republic that he received his first two and his last two army commissions, survived the jealous attacks of his military superior, outwitted his political rivals, commanded the confidence of his men and his government and won the war. There raged in the Union Army throughout the Civil War a contest between officers who had joined the Army to give effect to their political convictions and those who had joined it through the West Point Military Academy for a permanent career, and who were for the first time present in numbers and maturity to fill the higher ranks.

While these conditions, which prevailed in the United States, differ obviously from conditions which prevail in China, there are nevertheless certain points of similarity. For example, at the present time there are in Nanking a large number of Chinese military leaders, many of whom are powerful provincial dictators. Most of these men came up from the ranks and acquired their positions through sheer force of ability. Many of these men have been in office for many years and have acquired great personal wealth. Their provincial armies run to the tens and even hundreds of thousands.

In addition to those provincial military commanders there is a new group composed of graduates of the military academies beginning with Whampoa at Canton in 1925-1927 and including the National Academy at Nanking

WHEN WILL THEY PLUG THE "ERUPTION?"

By Orr in the Chicago Tribune

with its branches in different parts of the country. Most of these young men are commanders in the National Army, which has been developed since the Revolution of 1926-1927. In view of the political elements involved, there should be interest in a study of the career of General Grant as presented in Colonel McCormick's book.

ELEANOR B. ROOSEVELT TO MADAME CHIANG AND PRINCE KONOYE

MRS. Eleanor B. Roosevelt, wife of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who is traveling in the Far East with her son Kermit, sent the following letters to Madame Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking and to Premier Konoye of Japan, immediately after the accidental dropping of air-bombs in the International Settlement and French Concession on the afternoon of Saturday, August 14:

To Madame Chiang Kai-shek:—

"I appreciate the cause of existing conditions. Entreat you withold further bombing within Concessions pending arrangements for safety not only of foreigners, who are continually friendly to your cause and objective, but also of your own refugees. Today, I witnessed with my own eyes casualties and destruction terrible beyond realization among these people. I appeal as your sincere, sympathetic and good friend.

ELEANOR B. ROOSEVELT

To Prince Konoye, Premier of Japan:—

"I have today telegraphed Madame Chiang Kai-shek that bombing be withheld until arrangements can be made for protection of lives of innocent people in the concessions. On account of the presence within and along the boundaries of the International Settlement of an extraordinary number of Japanese army and naval forces, the Chinese claim they must take necessary military measures and precautions. I urge your excellency to devise ways and means to neutralize the situation and permit safeguards for non-combatants. I feel I may cable you on account of the evidences of friendship shown me in the past by their Imperial Majesties.

ELEANOR B. ROOSEVELT
(Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.)

Madame Chiang Kai-shek to Mrs. Roosevelt:—

No one deplores more than we do the terrible and tragic accidental dropping of bombs from two damaged airplanes.

The Generalissimo was shocked and grieved at the news and ordered an investigation, since he had specifically ordered that no bombs be dropped south of Soochow Creek.

It is reported that anti-aircraft guns wounded both pilots and damaged the bomb-racks, causing the bombs to be loosened.

The incredible belief exists that China deliberately bombed the Settlement. What for?

Sincere thanks for your interest. We share your grief over such an unfortunate and deplorable accident.

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Up to the date of this issue of *The Review* no reply had been received from Prince Konoye but the letters exchanged between Mrs. Roosevelt, who is the daughter-in-law of the famous President Theodore Roosevelt, indicate the depth of feeling engendered by the terrible accident which resulted in the deaths, according to latest figures, of approximately 1,200 people and injuries to nearly 400 more, mostly Chinese refugees in the streets but also including several foreigners.

According to a report issued on August 15, the Fleet Captain of the squadron which dropped the fatal bombs, Jen Yung-kow was found to be dead when the plane reached its destination. The pilot of the machine, Liang Hung-yung, who brought the damaged plane back to its home airdrome and landed "pancake" fashion due to smashed undercarriage, has also since died. Three other aviators were also brought into the Settlement on Monday of this week suffering from serious machine-gun wounds, ample evidence of the sincere patriotism of these young men who are venturing their lives in behalf of their country and people.

The Government should make a thorough impartial investigation of the incident, utilizing the services of foreign experts, because there are persistent rumors of extenuating circumstances, which might, if verified, throw an entirely different light on the tragedy. In the meantime the public should withhold judgment against those responsible for the tragic happening, probably the greatest slaughter of non-combatants since the invention of the air-bomber.

DR. FRANK RAWLINSON

Not the least tragic phase of the incident was the death of Dr. Frank Rawlinson, Editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, outstanding journal of religion, which has been published in China longer than any other English-language journal in this part of the world. Dr. Rawlinson was driving in the vicinity when he saw the people gazing upward at the new Chinese war-planes. Stopping his car he alighted to observe the planes and was killed by a piece of shrapnel which passed through his heart killing him instantly. Mrs. Rawlinson, not realizing what had happened, alighted and was horrified to discover that Dr. Rawlinson was dead, having been killed instantly. Glancing over the broad space or plaza at the intersection of Thibet (recently renamed Yu Ya Ching Road) and Avenue Edward VII, Mrs. Rawlinson was stunned to see everybody lying on the ground while some twenty motor cars were blazing as though just drawn from a furnace. Not being able to obtain any assistance, Mrs. Rawlinson and her daughter lifted Dr. Rawlinson's body

(Continued on Page 427)

Shanghai Experiences Horrors of Modern Warfare in Pronounced Degree

THE horrors of modern warfare in its most poignant form were experienced in Shanghai on Saturday, August 14, when almost 1,200 persons were killed and about 1,400 seriously injured, all of them non-combatants, as the result of bombs dropped by Chinese bombing planes, while returning from raids on the Japanese cruiser *Idzumo* anchored in the Whangpoo opposite the Japanese Consulate. The bombs were dropped inadvertently as the result of the planes having been damaged and their pilots having been injured by shrapnel fired in great profusion by the anti-aircraft guns on the various Japanese warships in the harbor. On this particular day the Chinese bombers did little damage to their Japanese objectives, but killed more than a thousand of their own countrymen and injuring many more.

The first of the day's two tragedies took place about 4 p.m. when one or more units of a group of four Chinese Northrop bombers, in damaged condition, dropped five bombs at the corner of the Bund and Nanking Road, one hitting the roof of the Palace Hotel and the other striking the street below in front of the arched entrance of the Cathay Hotel, while the third was dropped against the cornice of the Cathay Hotel on the South side. The other two bombs landed near the Peking Road jetty, sending huge columns of water into the air.

Filteen minutes after the down-town raid, a lone bomber flew over Frenchtown and dropped two projectiles on the crowded corner in front of the Great World Amusement Building where the bombs hit near the traffic tower and killed the Chinese policemen on duty there.

In both instances indescribable scenes of carnage ensued. At both of these spots large numbers of refugees had congregated, having fled from the Chapei, Hongkew and Yangstzepoo districts, only to meet an awful death in what they considered safe places. The dead bodies, or what was left of them, were piled up in heaps, mangled, and torn in most cases beyond recognition. It was a scene *not* to be compared with a slaughter house, because in a slaughter house the flesh is neatly carved. Here the flesh was twisted, torn and mangled. The ensuing mess was loaded on trucks one after the other like so much manure. At the Great World disaster a truck in charge of three Chinese was one of many vehicles caught in the disaster. The three Chinese were instantly roasted, one standing on the sideboard, one at the wheel and one alongside of him. Similar roasted corpses (now petrified) are to be found in the museums at Pompeii, victims of the eruption of Vesuvius.

RUSSIAN BEAR AND JAPANESE WRESTLER

Scott in the Chicago Tribune

The following is a list of the foreigners killed and injured in the Great World and the Cathay-Palace Hotel disasters:

Foreign Dead—Great World

Frank J. Rawlinson, American, pioneer missionary and editor of *The Chinese Recorder*.

H. J. Honigsberg, American, of the West Coast Life Insurance Co., formerly prominent as an agent for American automobiles.

Mrs. Honigsberg, American.

Mr. Esrin, Russian, S.M.C. Orchestra musician.

Foreign Wounded—Great World

Mrs. V. Nortkorsky, Russian, occupation unknown. Wounded about body and legs.

Mrs. Bellinsky, nationality unknown, brought in dead.

Mrs. Farrell, badly wounded about the abdomen.

E. Anieck, French, of the Shanghai Electric Company, seriously wounded in face and left thigh.

Mr. Bananoff, Russian, badly wounded.

Foreign Dead—Cathay-Palace Hotel

J. Karatasky, Russian, clerk employed by the Alexander Clark jewelry store.

A. D. Williams, British subject, accountant *North China Daily News*.

Foreign Wounded—Cathay-Palace Hotel

Dr. Robert Carl Reischauer, American, professor of International Relations at Princeton University. Lost a leg. Died next day.

Dr. George Schaefer, German, resident physician at the Astor House Hotel. Cuts about wrists, legs and body lacerations.

Miss Josephine Hutton, British, daughter of Sub-Inspector Hutton of the Shanghai Municipal Police Specials. Seriously wounded about the body—Died next day.

Miss Rose Nashlashevsky, Russian, telephone operator employed by the Shanghai Telephone Company. Serious wounds about the body.

M. Olivera, Portuguese, Wounds serious.

Mr. Hartfield, Wounds serious.

Herman Koch, German, unemployed, brother of a woman employee of the Palace Hotel. Serious abdominal wounds.

Mr. Feiguin, nationality unknown, wounded about the legs.

The total casualties among foreigners so far is about 30.

Aron Naftashevsky, Russian Jew, residing at 7 Kungping Road was killed by bursting anti-aircraft shells in the Wayside section Aug. 14. Miss Rosa Burshtein, Russian Jewess, was killed by the same shell that took the life of Naftashevsky.

U.F.B. Lund, of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, died of wounds. Mrs. M. R. Smith, was seriously wounded about the body.

V. Nipinsky, Russian, was wounded in the French Concession by a bursting anti-aircraft shell.

Sub-Inspector N. Bell, of the Dixwell Road Police Station, was seriously wounded by a bursting anti-aircraft shell.

"Central News" Corrects Report That Japanese Plane Caused "Great World" Damage

Central News stated that the bomber which dropped two bombs on a spot near the "Great World" Amusement Center in French Concession and which was erroneously reported by Chinese news agencies to be a *Japanese* plane, was later definitely ascertained to be a Chinese machine.

The bomber, it was stated, was one of two damaged by Japanese anti-aircraft gun fire, and was flying over the French Concession on its way back to the base. One of the pilots on the machine had been seriously wounded, while the bomb-rack attached to the bomber had also been damaged, thereby accidentally letting drop the two bombs. The Chinese authorities expressed deep regret that such an accident should have occurred and resulted in the death of many hundreds of innocent people.

Heavy Fighting in Yangtszepoo District August 17

Hand-to-hand fighting throughout the Yangtzepoo sector was waged during the afternoon Aug. 17 when Chinese troops made a determined thrust which carried them deep into the Japanese area, the defenders of which were thrown back behind Thorburn Road before rallying to stem the onrush. A broken line which stretched into Paoshan Road was pushed up by the Chinese advance, the confusion of the situation embarrassing the Japanese gunners who were unable to throw down a protective barrage owing to the fear of hitting their own men.

Artillery was almost silent during the day, although a Chinese battery in Kiangwan shelled Hongkew successfully while the Japanese positions were being bombed by Chinese planes at 2 p.m., and unchecked flames were soon raging in the district.

Air attacks and counter-attacks with heavy damage suffered by both sides were witnessed over the north of Shanghai. The Japanese sent a fleet of 12 bombers over the Chinese positions in the Hongkew area in the afternoon. Starting at 4 p.m., they dropped at least 40 missiles in a small area behind North Station.

FIRECRACKERS ON AMUR—"HE DID IT"

Washington, D. C. Post.

Fires were started at various points in Hongkew.

While the bombardment of Hongkew was at its height at 11.30 a.m., three Chinese bombers circled overhead and dropped many charges in the Japanese area, then proceeded towards the north.

Chinese bombs fell in the Japanese Central Primary School, Shanghai, Range Road, causing about 10 casualties among the Japanese civilians who had sought refuge there.

Hongkong Government to Take Care of Refugees

The Hongkong Government has officially announced that refugees from Shanghai who are unable to provide accommodation for themselves will be taken care of by the Government, possibly in the disused Victoria Hospital on the Peak. Various schools will likewise accommodate the refugees.

The Japanese Cruiser "Idzumo" Moves Down River

From the very beginning of the hostilities in Shanghai the Japanese Naval Authorities had insisted on stationing the cruiser *Idzumo* alongside the Japanese Consulate in Hongkew on the ground that it was necessary for the defense of the Consulate. Subsequent events proved that this theory of stationing a cruiser to protect a consulate is, under modern war conditions, a phantasy. The Chinese attitude is that the stationing of this cruiser at this point meant that the Japanese authorities were using the Foreign Settlment as cover for their war on China. Therefore, the Chinese have insisted that the responsibility for whatever damage should accrue to the Settlement as a result of Chinese attacks on this menace had to be laid to the door of the Japanese or to the other foreign powers who permitted the *Idzumo* to remain there. The other foreign powers thereupon requested the Japanese Navy to remove the ship. The Japanese reply was that their warship was required at that spot to protect the Consulate and the lives of the hundreds of Japanese remaining in Hongkew. Chinese bombers thereupon day by day launched attacks against this Japanese cruiser, never quite attaining their object, but at times getting dangerously close. Finally on August 16, the Chinese bombers dropped their eggs right into the yard of the Japanese Consulate and on to the pontoon connecting the Consulate and warship. This bombardment resulted in the death of several Japanese students and the serious wounding of two Japanese Consular officials. Further, on the night of August 16, a mosquito torpedoer (evidently of Italian make) scooted past the *Idzumo* in the dark and launched several torpedoes which actually hit the *Idzumo* and damaged it considerably. As the result of the wounding of the Japanese Consular officials and the damage to the warship the Japanese Naval authorities that morning saw the advisability of removing the *Idzumo* to a point farther down the river in midstream. From a tactical point of view the Chinese attacks on this vessel were of little military value, but the very fact that the Japanese were compelled to move the vessel, as a result of Chinese attacks, has had an electrical effect on the Chinese morale—a postulate which no one realizes better than the Japanese themselves. It was a case where the Japanese realized that discretion was the better part of valor, for had they not moved the vessel, there would have been good chances of the whole Consulate with its entire staff being blown to pieces, as the result of Chinese bombing. Meanwhile a much smaller Japanese war vessel has been moved to nearly the same spot. A large Japanese freighter arrived at the Wharf near the Consulate this week and unloaded troops and munitions.

Japanese Admiral Originally Refused to Move the "Idzumo"

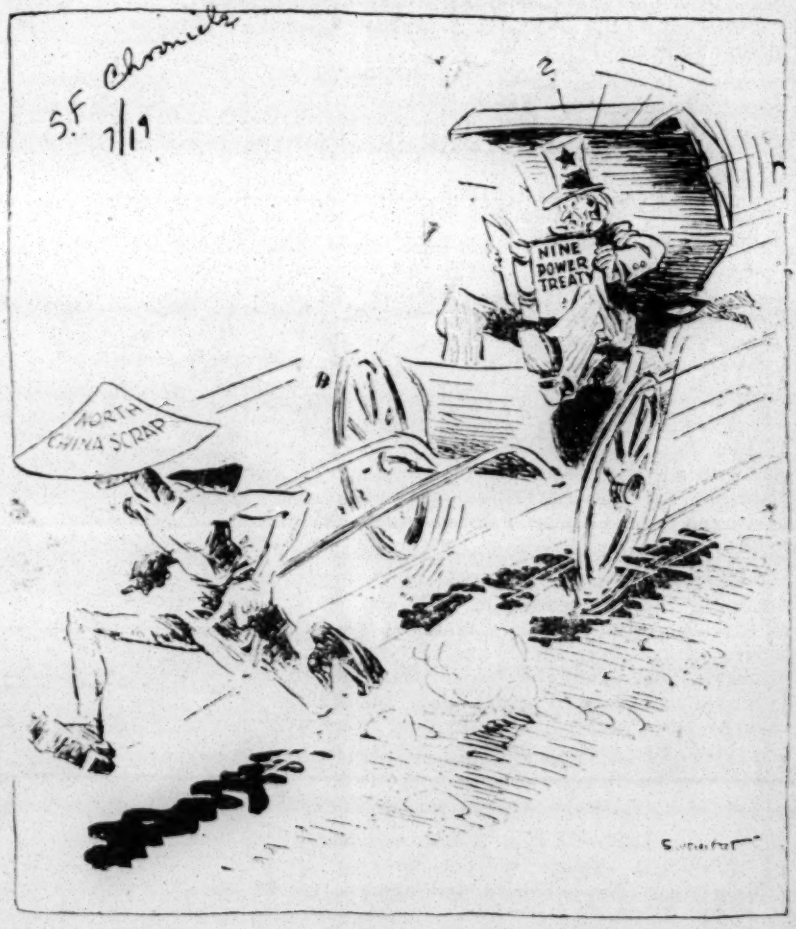
Unless guarantees for the safety of Japanese lives and the protection of Japanese property in Shanghai equal to those now provided by the Third Fleet are forthcoming, the Japanese Navy will be unable to change the disposition of its vessels in the Whangpoo. A reply to the above effect was made by Vice-Admiral Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, Aug. 14 to Captain R. S. Benson, of H. M. S. Danae. This communication was made following the receipt of a memorandum from the British officer drawing attention to the bombing of Settlement areas by Chinese aircraft, causing serious damage and uneasiness.

The presence of the Japanese Flagship *Idzumo*, the aide memoire stated, was believed by the British authorities to "contribute" to this state of affairs.

Japanese Planes Destroy 87 Chinese Craft, Tokyo Claims

Japanese naval planes have shot down or destroyed otherwise 87 Chinese aircraft and bombed 16 hangars up to Aug. 17 Admiral Yonai, Navy Minister, informed the Cabinet in Tokyo Aug. 17.

UNCLE SAM FINDS IT HARD TO READ THE NINE-POWER TREATY



San Francisco Chronicle

Two Japanese seaplanes bombed Hungjao Airdrome at 1.30 p.m. Aug. 14. Three bombs fell inside the field, doing very little damage. The planes were catapulted from Japanese warships in the river. They flew over the Bund and directly up across Frenchtown, occasionally obscured by low clouds.

A Chinese guard at the Soochow airdrome shot down a Japanese combat plane Aug. 16 when a fleet ol 24 Japanese machines raided the airfield, according to Col. Chen Chi-hsia, who took part in the aerial defence of the city.

A group of nine Chinese aircraft attempted to bomb the Japanese cruiser *Sendai* moored off the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wayside Wharf Aug. 15, but the missile went wide of its mark. Two bombs were dropped near the U.S.S. *Sacramento*, gunboat moored alongside the Shanghai Power Company's plant in Yangtzepoo.

Japanese Establish Air Control Over Shanghai

By August 18 the Japanese had apparendly established control of the air over Shanghai. The previous day a Chinese bomber had been brought down in flames near Hongkew Park. Earlier in the week squadrons of Japanese naval planes had bombed various Chinese airdromes in the interior. Japanese observation planes in great numbers were to be seen over the foreign Shanghai areas daily. With the cessation of Chinese bombing attacks various commereial and industrial establishments in the Settlement resumed operations during the end of the week.

Penetrating far into central China, Japanese naval bombers inflicted serious damage to Chinese aircraft bases in Kiangsi and Chekiang Aug. 15.

Chinese losses were estimated to exceed forty machines. All Japanese craft returned to their bases, the Japanese dispatches claimed. Two attacks were launched on Hangchow and its vicinity. One was at dusk on Saturday, the other at dawn Sunday.

The Japanese bombers also raided Nanchang in Kiangsi.

Among the craft believed to have been destroyed by the Japanese bombers at Kwangteh were two Northrop bombers which had just returned from their fatal bombing of Shanghai's International Settlement.

Raiding Hungjao airdrome early Aug. 15 two Japanese seaplanes from the flagship *Idzumo* and the cruiser *Sendai*, it is claimed by the Japanese authorities, destroyed two Chinese bombers and one fighting plane.

Chinese sources claimed that the Japanese lost 31 planes in their attacks on Nanking, Soochow, Chinkiang and other points along the Shanghai-Nanking railway. The wrecks of two of the eight Japanese machines brought down in the suburbs of Nanking on Sunday were inspected by various foreign observers Chinese telegrams stated.

Nanking Says Over 30 Japanese Planes Shot down in 3 days

THE Nanking Ministry of War August 17 officially confirmed that over 30 Japanese planes had been shot down during the previous three days of Sino-Japanese aerial hostilities. On August 14, three Japanese planes were shot down in Hangchow, five damaged and forced down in several parts of Chekiang. On August 15, eight were shot down in Hangchow, and 6 in Nanking. On August 16, 2 were brought down and 1 damaged in Chuyung, 2 in Shanghai, 3 in Chinkiang and Yangchow, 2 in Kiahsing and 1 in Soochow.

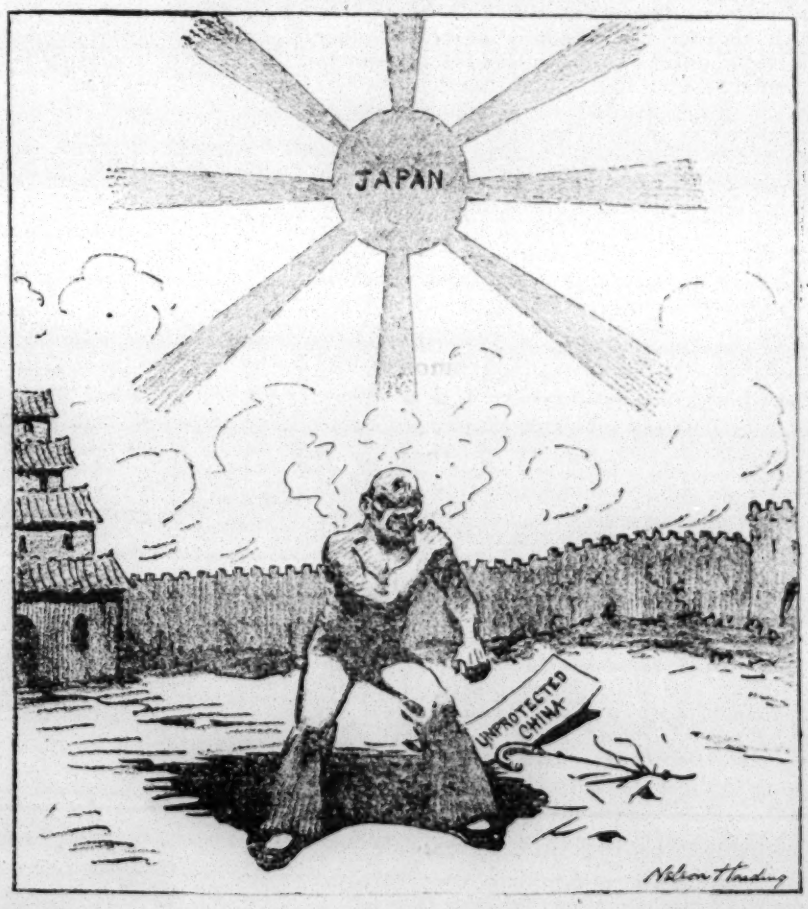
A brand-new bomber of the Chinese air force was shot down by a hydroplane attached to the cruiser *Idzumo* in the Hongkew district shortly after 4 p.m. Aug. 14, according to the Japanese naval authorities here. The steel-grey Chinese machine was flying to Kiangwan after an unsuccessful air raid on the flagship of the Third Fleet, when the little Japanese craft swooped upon it from the clouds.

Toyoda Mills Transferred to British Authorities

The Toyoda Mills, a Japanese concern situated in the Western district on the other side of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, was on Aug 14 transferred to the care of the British Consulate-General of Shanghai. Hitherto these mills were under the protection of a small guard composed of Japanese marines.

The mills' buildings and property have been transferred to the safekeeping of the British consular authorities. The plan was approved by the City Government. It is understood that Mayor O.K. Yui was prompted by his desire to avoid loss of life and property in the Western District. The British authorities have undertaken to guarantee that no Japanese will be permitted to reenter the mills pending the satisfactory settlement of the Sino-Japanese question. A thorough search made by the British authorities at the mills revealed that there remained no more weapons or ammunition of any kind.

FAR EASTERN "SUNBURN"



Evening Herald and Express, Los Angeles

Japan Has No More Representation in Nanking

Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, and other Embassy officials, departed from Nanking Aug. 17.

The technical point of whether Japan and China have broken off diplomatic negotiations is still to be determined.

ELEANOR B. ROOSEVELT TO MADAME CHIANG AND PRINCE KONOYE

(Continued from page 422)

into the car and took it to the undertaking establishment.

Dr. Rawlinson's work and influence were felt far beyond the large circle of his personal friends in Shanghai and China generally. There was a double tragedy in the method of his death because he was an outstanding opponent of militarism and courageously opposed the militarization of China even after repeated Japanese aggression had made it necessary for the Chinese leaders to decide upon a policy of armament. Dr. Rawlinson was a naturalized American citizen, being a native of Langham, Rutlandshire, England, where he was born Jan. 9, 1871. He received his education at Blackburn Academy, Alexandria, Va., Bucknell University, Rochester Theological Seminary, Columbia University and the Union Theological Seminary. He was appointed Associate Editor of *The Recorder* in 1912, was promoted to Editor in 1915 and since has served that journal longer that any of his illustrious predecessors in that editorial chair. He was active in the affairs of the missionary community and of the city generally. In 1923 he served as secretary of the Moral Welfare League which undertook the unpopular task of exposing commercialized vice in the International Settlement, a thankless job which caused him to be severly criticised by the ignorant and the vicious. Dr. Rawlinson arrived in China in 1902. He is survived by Mrs. Rawlinson, two children residing in Shanghai and six in the United States.

Heroic Death of Chinese Air Ace

Prominent among the Chinese casualties was Lieutenant Liang Hung-yuen, squadron leader of the Chinese Air Force, who was killed in action, Aug. 14, when he engaged single-handed two Japanese planes in the Eastern section of the city. During the aerial duel Lieutenant Liang was wounded in the spine and chest by a bullet and his plane was also hit by a shell fired from a Japanese anti-aircraft gun. In spite of the damage to the plane and his wounds the flier managed to conduct his machine safely to the Chinese lines from where he was rushed to the Chung Teh Hospital. An operation was performed, but he failed to regain consciousness. One of the ace fliers of the air force, Lieutenant Liang was 20 years old and a native of Shantung.

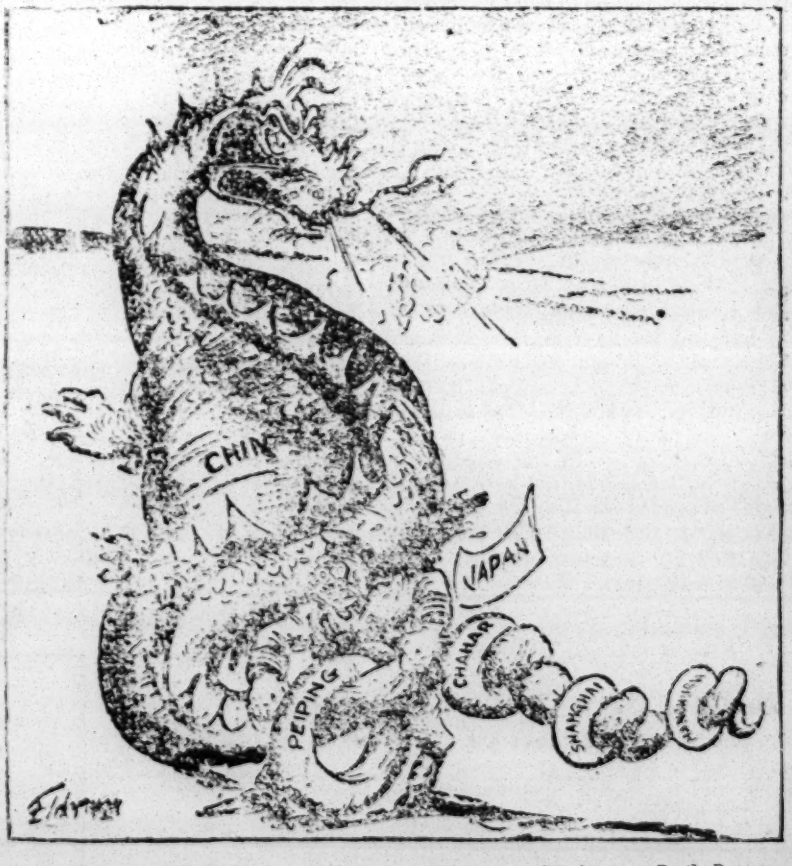
Yangtsze River Below Chinkiang Declared Closed to Navigation

In view of the present emergency the Chinese Government has declared closed to navigation the Yangtsze River below Chinkiang. All navigation in the above stated section of the Yangtsze River is to be suspended until further notice. The Foreign Ministry informed representatives of all treaty Powers of the above steps taken by the Chinese Government, requesting that they notify their respective nationals in China.

In this connection, a military spokesman said the closing of the section of the Yangtsze River below Chinkiang is one of the necessary defence measures which the Chinese Government is compelled to take in view of the present critical situation.

The Chinese also sunk old junks in the Whangpoo opposite the Chinese city so as to prevent Japanese warships ascending the stream to attack the Kiangnan Dock and Arsenal.

MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT TO TIE KNOTS IN THE DRAGON'S TAIL



Ellerman in Washington, D. C. Post.

Gen. Yang Hu Appointed Commander of Martial Law in Shanghai

Gen. Yang Hu, Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung area, Aug. 16 was appointed by the Military Affairs Commission as Commander of martial law in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Foreign Settlement

Unlike five years ago the Shanghai Municipal Council on this occasion did not declare a formal "State of Emergency", which would have meant that the foreign forces here, the Japanese included, would take certain positions previously agreed upon. The Japanese, in accordance with these plans five years ago invaded Chinese territory (under the agreement with the Council) and thereby the Council was justly laid open to the charge by the Chinese that it was supporting the Japanese in their war against China. On this occasion the Municipal Council did not declare a formal State of Emergency, but did take certain emergency measures. This time there has been an attempt on part of the Council to make the Foreign Settlement a haven of refuge, with the result that the Settlement area has been greatly overcrowded.

It is freely predicted in many quarters that the Shanghai Municipal Council, as the result of the present war, no matter how it ends, will have to abdicate, which means principally that it will have to turn over its taxing power to whichever of the two contending powers may be successful in the present warfare.

The Shanghai Municipal Police had already been temporarily withdrawn from the Eastern area, which was then in complete Japanese control, and this is taken in many quarters as an indication of the political fate which may be in store for the whole Foreign Concession. In the event that the Japanese are successful in their present warfare around Shanghai, it is not at all impossible that they may put into force the same program here that they have in Manchuria and in North China, namely to set up a "bogus" government right here in the Foreign Settlement, with the Japanese acting in the background. There would be only one thing to stop them from doing so: A declaration of war by some one foreign power, or a combination of foreign powers, and there is not the least indication that any such thing is going to happen, for as a matter of fact these foreign areas in Shanghai, although they have been a huge expense to various foreign governments, have not returned any corresponding benefit to the foreign countries concerned for the very expensive protection that has been accorded them. On the contrary a comparatively small group of landlords of various nationalities has gained huge revenues as the result of the increased rentals from land and houses, because they have been located in a foreign protected area.

The Fear of Riots by Hungry Mobs

Those who remain in Shanghai, regardless of nationality, look to the future with great apprehension, not so much fearing death from aerial or heavy gun bombardments, or even shrapnel, but the fear of violence from mobs, hungry and determined to follow the first law of nature, namely self-preservation. There was an influx of more than a million Chinese into the French Concession and the International Settlement during the early days of the Shanghai war, these refugees coming pell mell from Chapei, Yangtszepoo and Hongkew districts.

Simultaneously with this huge influx of extra population there was a practical stoppage of all food supplies. The result has been that food prices have soared enormously and hundreds of thousands of Chinese, not to speak of thousands of Russians, and also of some other nationalities, suddenly found themselves without means to buy food, particularly at the prices asked. The outcome has been that there have been numerous raids on rice shops and the indications are that as time goes on there will be attacks by hungry mobs on any place where food supplies may be located. It is to provide against these contingencies, among others, that the police reserves, the Volunteers, and the extra foreign military forces have been called to duty here.

In the meantime, the French Concession authorities have ordered all the refugees, who had up to Aug. 18 been sleeping on the streets and pavements, to be concentrated in certain specified vacant lots. The Chinese Government has also provided rail and relief facilities for the refugees up the railway line, and at stated intervals the iron gates on the borders of the French Concession are opened, so as to allow the refugees in the Concession the opportunity to proceed southwards to Nantao, and thence to the South Station. Usually there is a scramble to get through the gates, which are held open for a short interval only.

Foreign Women and Children Evacuate for Southern Ports

The realization among all nationalities of the seriousness of the situation in Shanghai has been reflected by the hurried arrangements made to evacuate women and children, and in many cases men as well.

Some 1,450 American, British, Netherlands and Hungarian women were evacuated on three boats, Aug. 17. Guarded by U. S. Marines and sailors armed with sub-machine guns, some 312 American women and children left on a Dollar tender for the *President Jefferson* at Woosung, destined for Manila, Philippine Islands. More than a thousand British women and children sailed on the P. and O. liner *Rajputana* for Hongkong. A third group, about 130 Netherlands and two Hungarian women and children evacuated on the *Tasman* for Hongkong, Java, Manila and the Netherlands.

An even larger number of women and children departed from Shanghai the following day.

The largest group, 1,000 Japanese from Shanghai and other parts of China, departed on the N.Y.K. liner *Nagasaki Maru* for Japan. The *Victoria* of the Lloyd Triestino line sailed for Hongkong with about 900 passengers of various nationalities.

Approximately 250 women and children of Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and Finnish citizenship sailed from the French Bund on a tender for Woosung, where they boarded the m.v. *Tai Shan* of the Wilhelmsen Line for Hongkong.

A second batch of 200 American women and children, to sailed on the *President McKinley* for Hongkong and Manila.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1597.

The public is hereby notified that until further notice the Customs Harbour Department will be accommodated in the Chief Tidesurveyor's Office on the ground floor of the Custom House.

Between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. telephone number 15529 should be called; from 5 p.m. to 8.30 a.m. as follows:

Harbour Master's Residence 19226
Assistant Harbour Master's Residence . 92250
Harbour Office 15259

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 19th August 1937.

Japan Refuses British Request to Exclude Shanghai

"Britain is asking Japan to do the impossible." This statement, made by a high Gaimusho official, was believed by observers to summarize the Japanese reaction to the British demarche that Shanghai should be excluded from the zone of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

The present hostilities in Shanghai, the Japanese authorities contended, are the outcome of the Chinese violations of the Shanghai Truce Agreement.

In addition, the overt bombing of the Settlement by Chinese aircraft Tokyo it was held, was evidence of the "ruthless Chinese determination" to destroy Japanese lives and property in Shanghai.

With almost 50,000 Chinese regular forces threatening Japanese lives and property in Shanghai, the suggestion that Japan should "cease invoking her right of self-defence" there is "clearly unacceptable", official quarters in Tokyo declared.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—HOW TO START A WAR!

Il 420. Florence.

Washington, D. C. Post

U.S. Sends Marines from San Diego—U.S. $ 500,000 for Relief

The United States Aug. 17 ordered 1200 marines to proceed to Shanghai from San Diego, California. The marines will sail next week, and will land in Shanghai latter part of September. The State Department has requested an appropriation of $500,000 for relief and evacuation expenses arising from the Sino-Japanese situation here.

Mayor Yui Urges Prohibition of Use of Settlement as Base of Operations

In identic notes addressed to the various local foreign consular authorities Aug. 14 Mayor O.K. Yui, earnestly requested that steps be taken by the Settlement authorities to restrain the Japanese forces from making use of the Settlement as a base of military operations, n the note the Mayor further assured that Chinese troops will assume the responsibility of according adequate protection to all foreign life and property in areas under their control.

A translation of the full text of the note reads:

"Whereas Japanese armed forces wantonly initiated the attack on our defense forces and invaded our territory here yesterday.

"And whereas our troops, determined to resist the alien invasion, have been compelled to adopt measures for self defense,

"I have the honor solemnly to declare to Your Honor and the consular representatives of other friendly powers, that in pursuance of the established policy of our Government, our troops will assume the responsibility of according adequate protection to all foreign life and property in areas under their control.

"I beg however, to call your attention to one urgent matter, namely, our military authorities hope and request that the Settlement Authorities concerned shall immediately restrain the Japanese forces from making use of the Settlement as a base of military operations. Otherwise, in the event of our troops being compelled to take such self-defense measures as may be deemed necessary for reducing the danger and harm caused by Japanese armed forces in so making use of the Settlement areas, the Chinese Government will not be responsible for whatever consequence they may result therefrom."

Peace and Order in Swatow Assured by Mayor

Assurance that the local authorities have taken appropriate measures for the maintenance of peace and order and protection of foreign residents in the city of Swatow was given by Hung Ping-hsun, Mayor of Swatow, Aug. 14 when a representative of the local Consular Body called on him to inquire about the Sino-Japanese situation.

Health And Loyalty.

In many of the principal countries of the world today physical fitness is being stressed as a national duty for all loyal citizens and physical culture is an important part of the training of both sexes.

The first essential for good health is good blood, because the nerves and all the organs and tissues of the body depend upon the blood for nourishment and only when it is rich, red and plentiful can perfect health be enjoyed.

Realising this, a British physician, an M.D. of Edinburgh University, evolved a formula which by building up the oxygen and iron content of the blood has proved invaluable in restoring health and strength to anaemic, run down men and women. This preparation is known the world over as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Are you wholly satisfied with your physical condition, or do you envy the good health of others? If the latter, you should take a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; you will be more than satisfied with the resultant improvement in your health.

For correcting general debility, digestive disorders, nerve troubles, rheumatism, back pains, women's ailments, and other complaints arising from an anaemic condition of the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed. They are particularly beneficial after malaria, fevers and other weakening illnesses and for building up a mother's strength after childbirth.

Equally good for men and women, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by chemists everywhere.

Japan to Control Industry and Finance

Confronted by a major crisis, the Japanese Government August 15 began to discuss concrete measures for a drastic State regulation of the nation's industry and finance. A bill providing for the promulgation of a wide range of regulations governing every branch of economic activity will be introduced at the next session of the Diet in December.

The laws, if promulgated, will remain in effect beyond the duration of the current Sino-Japanese conflict, it was emphasized by official quarters.

The projected legislation will endow the Government with wide powers to regulate and govern trade, industry, currency, supply and consumption of commodities and investments.

In view of the "inseparable ties" binding Manchukuo to Japan, the official circles said, the new Empire would probably promulgate legislation similar to and simultanously with that passed by the Diet.

Financial Outlook in Tokyo Is Gloomy

Bankers Worried Over High Expenditure of China Affair

Except for some activity in connection with the collection of patriotic funds, Tokyo is so quiet and peaceful that it is difficult to believe that a life-and-death struggle is going on in China, recent despatches received in the Japanese Capital stated.

The newspapers in Tokyo have been forbidden to chronicle naval movements and departures of troops, at which the public are not permitted. Meanwhile, the police, under the new stringent Military Secrets Act, are dealing drastically with rumor-mongers.

Germans Resent Soviet Insinuation That They Are Allied with Japan

A *Trans Ocean* message from Berlin, Aug. 4 referring to a report from a Soviet Russian official news agency that Germany and Italy have been asked to mediate in the Far Eastern Conflict by Britain and that this had evoked surprise because the two countries were "interested in aggravating the international situation", and also because Germany was Japan's ally, authorititative quarters in the German capital cited this report as exactly the kind that is intended to stir up trouble and increase any existing tension. Germany was not Japan's "ally", it was emphasized, but had merely concluded an anti-Commiunist agreement with her—which, from the German viewpoint, seemed very necessary. The Germans say they wish to adopt an entirely neutral attitude in the Far Eastern conflict, being on good terms with both sides and certainly not wishing to assist Japan in her present manoeuvers.

Soviets See U.S. as Only Country to Turn Back Japanese

Rapprochement with Washington and an effort to stir up American opinion on the Far Eastern conflict are believed by experienced observers, according to a *Havas* message from Moscow Aug. 12, to be the aims of Soviet policy in the present Sino-Japanese situation.

The United States is generally considered the only nation capable of making Japan fall back some day. Russia dreads the prospect of Japan, encouraged by the success of her enterprises further south, embarking on a program of conquest—which might lead to the borders of the Mongol republic, which Russia protects. Consequently, Russia is making the most of every opportunity to emphasize the great value she attaches to her friendly relations with the United States. An example of this, according to these circles, is the fact that Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov was the first to reply, with warm approval to the recent peace appeal of the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and that he then reiterated the proposal made some time ago by the Soviet Government for the creation of a permanent peace conference.

Japanese Navy Issues Statement on Shanghai War

In view of the international nature of the city of Shanghai and the offers of mediation made August 13 to the Japanese Government by representatives of foreign powers, the Japanese forces in Shanghai will confine their activitie to defensive measure, the Tokyo Admiralty announced on Aug 14.

The situation in Shanghai, the communique stated, has been aggravated by the Chinese Government's failure to admit its responsibility for the murder of two uniformed Japanese on Monument Road on July 9, refusal to undertake a joint investigation, and attacks by Chinese bombers on Japanese vessels, Consulate-General and industrial plants.

The statement emphasized, however, the Navy's readiness to take any necessary steps it the situation becomes aggravated further.

Japanese Evacuation of Hankow Lays Bare Narcotic Trade

Hidden for many months, opium manufacturing plants as well as counterfeiting establishments which enjoyed the protection of the Japanese authorities in their concession in Hankow have finally been laid bare by the prompt action of the Chinese police in the up-river city, a foreign witness reported on his return to Shanghai August 15.

Chinese Mobs in Shanghai Kill Japanese

There were numerous cases during the week of Chinese mobs attacking Portuguese or Chinese who were mistaken for Japanese, or where Chinese were accused of working for Japanese. In several instances Japanese victims were done to death.

The Siccawei Observatory and the French Waterworks in Nantao are being guarded by French troops.

Shanghai hospital facilities are being taxed to the limit. The Japanese Government has promised to send medical supplies, doctors and nurses, who will attend to wounded, regardless of nationality.

Chinese Press Urges People to "Struggle to the Last Man"

With severe fighting going on between the Chinese and Japanese troops in Shanghai, the local Chinese press Aug. 11 editorially urged the people to remain calm and "prepare to struggle to the last man."

The *China Times* saw the difference between the present hostilities and those in 1932. Firstly, the paper pointed out, the massing of a large number of Japanese men-of-war in the Shanghai harbor indicates the motive of Japan not only to menace China's territorial integrity but also to destroy the commercial interests in this treaty port enjoyed by various foreign nations.

The armed resistance now being put up by the Chinese army, the paper declared, therefore, serves a dual purpose—to protect the existence of the Chinese nation as well as to protect the interests of the Powers.

Should the Powers prohibit the use of the Settlement as a base of operations by Japanese troops, the paper asserted, Chinese defenders will exert their utmost to accord due protection to foreign life and property in these areas.

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New Life Movement Association Urges Watch on Supplies

The New Life Movement Association in Shanghai Aug. 15 issued a manifesto asking the public to contribute man power and materials for active resistance against Japan and to strictly guard against the supply of provisions to the enemy by "traitors".

The Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce has also organized a food readjustment committee to take care of the food supply problem in the city. Rice shops in designated regions in the city have been asked to open doors to alleviate the food shortage among the people. Only one picul should be sold to each customer and the price should not exceed the $15 limit.

Martial Law Declared in Districts in Railway Zone

Martial law was declared in all cities and districts along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways extending to Chenhai, seaport of Ningpo, early Aug. 13 by orders of the National Government.

Nanking-Shanghai Traffic Further Curtailed

Communication on the Nanking-Shanghai Railway has been curtailed with trains running between the capital and Soochow for the time being only. Passengers going to Shanghai are dropped off at Soochow and proceed to Shanghai by the Soochow-Kashing and then the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

China Compelled to Take All Measures of Self-Defense, Waichiaopu Says

Having been pressed to the limit of endurance by Japan's ceaseless aggression, China is now compelled to take all measures of selfdefense, according to an official statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the present Sino-Japanese situation in Nanking Aug. 14. The following are extracts from the statement:

Since Sept. 18, 1931, Japan has seized from China the four North-eastern provinces and plunged the important port of Shanghai into a devastating conflict. Launching further attacks from Jehol she indulged in indiscriminate killing and extensive incendiarism along the Great Wall. She has set up and is in full control of the puppet regime in East Hopei. She has caused bandits and irregulars to disturb peace and order in north Chahar.

"In addition to such grave assaults upon China's territorial integrity she has further violated our aerial sovereignty by causing her military and other aeroplanes to make innumerable flights over different parts of China. She has acquiesced and lent support to organized smuggling by her nationals on an unprecedented scale, causing enormous loss to China's national revenue as well as to legitimate trade of other countries. Nor did she hesitate to stoop to such unscrupulous practices as the encouragement of illicit drug traffic and the supply of arms to bandits and robbers. She has magnified and made use of all kinds of incidents,real or imagiuary, by presenting preposterous demands to China and also using them as pretexts for taking unilateral action.

"Although none of these aggressions could be tolerated by any nation in the world without endangering its independence and existence, China has time and again endured the intolerable, hoping all the while that Japan might realize her mistakes. But even this last ray of hope has been shattered by the incident which Japan created at Lukouchiao.

"The outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident must be fundamentally attributed to the excessive increase of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin and the frequent maneuvers unlawfully held at places not permitted under the Treaty of 1901. Such actions were sufficient to cause the outbreak of incidents almost at any moment in the area involved.

"Anxious to seek a peaceful settlement the Chinese authorities in a most conciliatory spirit entered into discussions with the Japanese with a view to averting the imminent danger of a catastrophe. On July 12 the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs suggested to the Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy the immediate cessation of military movements on both sides but received no response from the Japanese Government.

"On July 19 the Chinese Goverment formally renewed its proposal in writing for the simultaneous cessation of troop movements and mutual withdrawal of troops to their respective original positions on a date to be agreed upon by both sides. It was also unequivocally stated that for the settlement of the unfortunate affair, the Chinese Government was prepared to accept any pacific means recognized by International Law and treaties such as direct negotiations, good offices, mediation, or arbitration. Unfortunately, all these demarches failed to elicit any response from Japan.

"An ultimatum was delivered on July 26, demanding among other things the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Peiping which was entirely outside the terms of the settlement already reached. Such demands being absolutely impossible of acceptance the Japanese troops without even waiting for a reply before the expiration of the time limit set in the ultimatum started a fierce offensivé against Peiping and Tientsin.

"In the course of a bloody assault on Tientsin an immense number of Chinese civilians were mercilessly killed or injured, while public buildings, shops, dwelling houses, and educational and cultural institutions were deliberately destroyed by artillery and aerial bombardment.

"While hostilities were raging in North China, the Chinese Government, solicitous of the immense commercial and other interests both foreign and Chinese concentrated in the important metropolis of Shanghai, repeatedly ordered the municipal authorities of Greater Shanghai and the peace preservation corps there to take special precautions against the occurrence of any untoward incident. In the evening of August 9, however, a Japanese officer, accompanied by a seaman attempted to force an entry into the Chinese military airdrome at Hungjao, regardless of Chinese warnings and thus precipitated an incident resulting in the death of the two Japanese and a Chinese sentry belonging to the Peace Preservation Corps.

The Chinese Government now solemnly declares that China's territorial integrity and sovereign rights have been wantonly violated by Japan in glaring violation of such peace instruments as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Nine Power Treaty and Paris Peace Pact. China is in duty bound to defend her territory and her national existence as well as sanctity of the above mentioned treaties. We will never surrender any part of our territory When confronted with aggression we cannot but exercise our right of self defense.

An Opium Puzzle

Editor, China Weekly Review:—The week from July 19th to 24th 1937, witnessed a most drastic opium suppression Campaign, undertaken in Shasi jointly by police and the gendarmes. Such an action, which was confined to the raiding of opium dens and the apprehension of the proprietors as well as their patronizers, has successfully placed more than one hundred opium convicts under police surveillance pending the Court's decision which will probably be imprisonment ranging from six months to a year. Opium Selling Shops, however, were not molested and they are still conducting business peacefully.

In view of the Government's Anti-Narcotics Movement, such a suppression as was undertaken is indeed highly desirable, but as it aimed only at the frustration of the opium smoking dens instead of both the dens and the large scale opium selling shops, it is indeed unbecoming and is open to criticism. Both the selling shops and the smoking dens are the two main opium trading agencies in Shasi, but the former are operating on a larger scale, have direct dealings with importers and pay an annual license fee ranging from $400 to $1600, depending upon the financial status of the shop, while the latter, being conducted clandestinely, render service exclusively for the convenience of the less well-to-do and unlicensed smokers. Strictly speaking, trading in opium and/or narcotics, etc. is, regardless of whether it is licensed or not, illegal and, according to law, deserves punishment, but it is strange to say that for the same crime one is punished while the other is left unmolested. What precipitated such discrimination is naturally unknown and could only be considered a puzzle. The fact that an opium trader by virtue of a license could evade law punishment in the course of suppression radically counteracts the principle of the Government's Anti-Narcotics Movement.

As a matter of fact, it is not the existence of the opium smoking dens that hinders the suppressive works but only the incessant bringing in of opium by the opium selling shops. Once a stop has been put permanently to such traffic, it is believed that opium smoking in Shasi could be automatically stopped without further resorting to any suppressive measure, but as long as opium traffic continues in full swing, drastic action in any form would be futile.

H. Y. H.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Survey of World Affairs by a Briton

Zero Hour, by Richard Freund. Methuen & Co., London. 10s. 6d.

War is near, says Richard Freund, internationally known political correspondent, in *Zero Hour*, wherein is told the policies of the powers. Mr. Freund paints a gloomy picture of the state of the world, yet a true one. He is admirably fitted to write this comprehensive guide to the political world of today and tomorrow, both by his experience and by his upbringing: Born an Austrian, brought up a German, anglicized by many years' sojourn in England. Although he writes almost free of national prejudice, his book is designed as a survey of world affairs as they present themselves to Great Britain.

The German Vision is outlined, with clear explanations of Germany in Europe and the driving forces which will make Germany go to war or restrain her from such action. The low standard of living, so that Germany may be re-armed, is almost unbelievable, yet it can be assumed Germany can go on for a long time depressing the standard of living of her people to pay for rearmament.

Balance in the Baltic and the Danubian tangle with all their complexities, are discussed. The Mediterranean crisis, with the Italian aims and Britain's policy, with attendant problems, are clearly set forth. Around the Suez Canal the greatest challenge faced by Great Britain since the World War has come with the Italian activity in Africa; and Britain is facing equally grave situations in Egypt, Arabia and Palestine. A brief survey of India shows external political conditions of India are rapidly changing, and that the peaceful atmosphere of today may become surcharged with dynamite in the next few years.

The Frankenstein Monster in Japan, hopefully created by Western Powers, has turned against its makers. The Japanese scheme for the "liberation" of all Asia has been the result. The Japanese army plans to close the inland gates of China toward Central Asia by extending Japanese control from Manchuria through Mongolia to Sinkiang, possibly to Tibet. Japanese strategists are convinced the whole of China will fall under Japanese control as soon as China is firmly encircled. The Japanese navy plans to develop Japan's position in the South Pacific, and a seaward encirclement of China. The navy says "there exist in East Asia and the South Sea Islands immense resources which are within economic reach of Japan. But in order to transform potential wealth into reality we must have a navy powerful enough to command the seas." The navy already dominates the waters of the China coast, and naval strategists look forward to the time when its hold on Shanghai and treaty ports to the South will enable her to blockade the maritime gates of China.

The third Japanese method of expansion is through diplomacy, offering civilian friendliness and cooperation. Then there is the less spectacular, yet highly important economic penetration. The Japanese are planning to transform China into a vast production centre of raw materials and a closed market for Japanese manufactures. Trade often precedes the flag.

The rival policies of Britain and the United States do not look too hopeful as a means of warding off the Japanese threat, and they have come to no agreement with the Soviet Union on Far Eastern affairs. Even though China is more unified, independent and aggressive today than since the overthrow of the empire, Japan holds the key to the future.

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"ID" Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract

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Does Your Baby Sleep Soundly?

Babies need plenty of sleep, when their rest is disturbed through any cause their general health suffers. One of the first signs that something is wrong with an infant is disturbed sleep.

When your child is restless on no account should he be given a sleeping draught or an opiate of any kind except on the advice of a doctor. All that is necessary in most cases is a dose of

Baby's Own Tablets

which by their beneficial action bring healthy, refreshing sleep in a perfectly natural way.

At teething time especially, when rest is frequently disturbed, Baby's Own Tablets are invaluable. They settle the stomach, reduce feverishness, induce peaceful slumber.

Equally good for the correction of children's other health troubles, constipation, 'wind', diarrhoea, colic, colds and to expel worms. Baby's Own Tablets are obtainable at all chemists.

The population problem, the difficulty of industrialization since she depends on other nations for raw material, have contributed largely to the policy of Japan and brought about the feeling that the hour of destiny is at hand. The important question is whether Japan can stand the pace. She is marking time in Manchuria. She has found ways to become less vulnerable in the matter of dependence for raw materials. But, her capital reserves are strained to the breaking-point. Her people are impoverished, her social and economic structure creaking, yet her tenacity is tremendous. There is a unity of national purpose which will sweep her on to success if she but uses less precipitate methods. Her social framework is elastic, and since her people have never known freedom they are willing to stick to Emperor-worship. Japan's greatest asset, thinks Mr. Freund, is the patent unwillingness of the other powers to fight. therefore, he feels Japan has an even chance of establishing her Empire in the East of Asia.

The retreat of the United States from any foreign entanglements has put her in dry dock, thinks the author. Her only menace is Japan, and she seems to be building up a strong navy in the Pacific to meet that problem. At the same time she needs markets for American exports, so economic forces may drive the United States once more into international activity.

The Soviet Union today can live without territorial expansion, can protect itself from attacks of Germany or Japan. When Russia's industrialization reaches a saturation point, will she seek external markets and reshape her foreign policy to secure foreign trade?

The British Empire is not near a breaking-up point thinks Mr. Freund. True, there is the Irish problem; and the Empire questions in Africa. But there is too, the plan for imperial defence; and the British policy which shows Imperial cohesion. The author believes Great Britain is the only power capable of lessening the present tension in international affairs The possibility of trouble on the Continent, in the Mediterranean, in India, Africa and in the Far East, but particularly "the volcanic belt of Central Europe, the Mediterranean and the Far East" can be prevented by Great Britain alone, if it can be prevented at all. "It is a noble responsiblity which cannot be shirked except at the grave risk of losing the greatest Empire of all time."

ZERO HOUR is a most interesting book, a "compressed guide," says the author, "to the present world crisis," giving the national policies of the principal powers of the world. A very revealing portrait of the world of today is presented to us, including a clear-cut statement of Japan's designs on China. A book to be read and studied.

M. V.

National Athletic Meet Indefinitely Postponed

An indefinite postponement of the National Athletic Meet, which was originally scheduled to be opened on October 10 this year, had been ordered by Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education.

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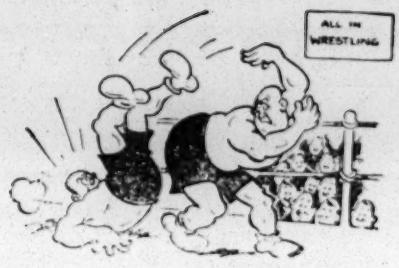

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Though scarcely true of the gentlemen depicted above 'gentle in action' is accurately descriptive of Pinkettes, the dainty, little laxatives which act as gently as nature itself.

Sugar-coated, all vegetable pilules, Pinkettes dispel constipation, banish 'liver' and sick headache, correct offensive breath, coated tongue and that bitter taste on rising.

If your stomach is upset and you feel bilious, it is a sure sign that you need Pinkettes. They aid digestion, revive the appetite, are helpful, too, for the relief of piles. Equally good for men and women and sold by chemists everywhere,

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In the United States Court for China

In re.
Last Will and Testament.
of
MINNIE OVIATT AND GENEVIEVE OVIATT,
Deceased.

Cause No. 4221
Special Proceedings No. 2100
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 3 days of August, 1937.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
By-E. J. Collins, Dep. Clerk.

ORDER.

The Court having duly considered the application of the Administrator in the above entitled cause for an ORDER admitting the Will of Minnie and Genevieve Oviatt, Deceased, for probate, and it appearing to the Court that there is confusion relative to which is the proper Will of the decedants in this cause, it is therefore ORDERED AND DECREED that a hearing of this cause be held by the United States Court for China in the court room thereof in Shanghai, China, on the 2nd day of November, 1937, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of officially reading and receiving proof of the execution of the Last Will and Testament of Minnie Oviatt and Genevieve Oviatt, Deceased, each, in order for the Court to determine which is the Last Will and Testamet of each of the above named decedants to be probated in this Court.

AND FURTHER for the Court to hear any objections to the probate of said Will should any objections be made by any person or persons interested therein.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of this Court be and is hereby instructed to mail by registered post a copy of this ORDER to the persons and organizations hereinafter mentioned, as follows, to-wit:

1. Walter E. Wood, nephew, Campbellsville, Kentucky.
2. Mrs. Russel C. Fothergill, niece, 32 Wickstead Avenue, Mount Royal, Montreal, Canada.

and all unknown heirs and next of kin.

3. Christian and Missionary Alliance, Mission in China, Wuchang, China.
4. China Inland Mission, Shanghai, China.
5. Ting Sien Ch'ang—Wuhu, } Ting Tsuen. — „ } C/o Howard Van Dyck.—Wuhu.
6. D. M. Stearns Mission, c/o Miss Dunkelberg, West School Lane, Germantown, Pennsylvania.
7. Rev. William Shantz.—Wuhu.
8. Rev. Howard Van Dyck, „
9. Mrs. William G. Davis, „
10. Mrs. William Shantz, „
11. Mrs. James Smith, „

Additional parties mentioned in purported Will of Minnie Oviatt and not mentioned in Joint Will of Minnie Oviatt and Genevieve Oviatt.

12. Rev. Harry Westnidge, C/o S.M.C. S'hai.
13. Miss Stella C. Dunkelberg, West School Lane, Germantown, Pennsylvania.
14. Mrs. Uen, Faith Mission Wuhu.
15. Mrs. E. Smith. „
16. Mrs. Tom Shantz, „

And a copy of this ORDER be published in three successive weekly issues of the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, a newspaper of general circulation in this City, commencing with the 7th day of August, 1937.

BY THE COURT,
MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.

THE clogging, poisoning influences of constipation prepare a ready breeding ground for all sorts of serious maladies.

Kellogg's ALL-BRAN conquers constipation *naturally*. ALL-BRAN cleanses like a *water-softened sponge*. Two tablespoonfuls a day is all you need. In chronic cases eat it with every meal. Far better for you than pills or drugs.

Served with milk or cream, Kellogg's ALL-BRAN is the pleasant way to relieve constipation. It also has a valuable tonic effect on the system, for it is rich in Vitamin B and iron. No cooking necessary. All grocers sell it.

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716

In the United States Consular Court at Shanghai

O. E. LINQUIST,
Plaintiff,
vs.
MRS. O. E. LINQUIST, and COMMERCIAL EXPRESS & STORAGE COMPANY FEDERAL INC., U.S.A. ET AL
Defendant.

Cause No. 2002
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
This 4th day of August, 1937.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS,
Clerk.

The object of this suit is to replevin property in the possession of the above named defendants.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, has on the 23rd day of July, 1937, filed a Motion for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant. Mrs. O. E. Linquist, for the reason that the said defendant is a non-resident of this jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, plaintiff has, by his attorney, filed an Affidavit stating that the said defendant has not resided in China since December 2, 1936, and that defendant's last known address was Room 301, 24 Central Road, Shanghai.

NOW THEREFORE, it is this 4th day of August, 1937, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 7th day of August, 1937, the day of first publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

N. E. LURTON
United States Commissioner,
Ex-Officio Judge of the Consular Court for the District of Shanghai

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Yangchow	*Kien-ow*	Tsinan	Kaifeng	*Santai*
Hsiakwan	*Pucheng*	Pengpu	*Loyang*	HANKOW
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